



CITY OF OXFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
for the year
1934.



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(Complete Index at end of Report)



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1934.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer
G. C. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer
RICHARD TOLEMAN, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health (temporary)
MARY FISHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Vaccinators

R. HITCHINGS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Parish of St. Giles and St. John).

Deputy—F. H. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

K. H. SOUTHALL, M.B., (Parish of Oxford).

Deputy—G. J. W. McMICHAEL, M.B., D.P.H.

F. G. PROUDFOOT, M.A., M.D., (Cowley Road Hospital).

W. ARNOTT, M.B., (London Road Hospital).

Dental Surgeon (Part-time for Maternity and Child Welfare)
J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Veterinary Surgeon (Part-time):
F. J. TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act:
S. SWIFT, M.R. San. I., M.I.H., Assoc. M.C.T.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

C. H. CLARKE, Cert. R.S.I.

T. A. FOX, A.R. San. I.

K. ENGLAND, Cert. S.I.B.

*C. E. JAMES, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H.

T. S. WATTS, A.R.San.I., (Temporary. Resigned May, 1934).

*F. A. BROWN, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Temporary).

E. S. POWER, A.R.San.I. (From July, 1934). (Temporary).

All certificated Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

*Certificated Smoke Inspectors.

Senior Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives:

MISS M. J. JACKSON, Cert. R.S.I., Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

Health Visitors (and School Nurses):

*MISS E. BUTTON

*MISS N. INGLE

MISS D. FINUCANE

*MISS F. AMOS

*MISS E. M. REEVES

†*MISS D. H. REEVES

‡†*MISS R. M. BRADY (from May, 1934).

All State Registered Nurses. *Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
‡Diploma of Nursing of the London University. †New Health Visitors Certificate.

Matron, City Isolation Hospital:
MISS L. STANLEY.

Supervisor of Blind Workshop:
H. G. GIBBS.

Chief Clerk:
H. G. ANNELY.

Clerks:

T. D. THOMSON

H. F. BINDER, A.R. San. I.

C. B. STANDEN

MISS N. J. MARTIN

R. L. COLLCUTT

K. H. STEVENS (from July, 1934)

Disinfector and Ambulance Driver
J. H. THOMAS.

CITY OF OXFORD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

The Report has been arranged in order to facilitate comparison with the statistics of other years. Full details of routine work of the various services will be found in previous reports.

The only important change in the Public Health Services during the year under review is in connection with the staff of the Mental Health Committee (formerly the Mental Deficiency Act Committee) who have now been brought under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. This alteration was effected in October, 1934.

The programme of Slum Clearance is proceeding systematically and according to plan, but what is, perhaps, more important is the increasing attention that is being paid to the repair of houses and so preventing future slums. Details of the "repair" work will be found in Section IV. of the Report. The table gives a very inadequate idea of the amount of work involved, which has meant many interviews with owners and a great deal of supervision by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff.

Difficulty has been experienced in accommodating the patients at the Ante-Natal Clinics, but the provision of a new Clinic at Iffley Turn will ease the situation, and it is hoped to increase the number of patients who attend the Post-natal Clinics in the future. Close co-operation exists between the Midwives and the Public Health Staff. The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres also show a considerable increase particularly in the Cowley and Iffley districts.

The temporary accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis at the Isolation Hospital has proved indispensable, but in spite of this, additional beds have had to be taken at the Osler Pavilion when they have been available. A considerable number, (20 per cent.) of the new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1934 came into the City already suffering from the disease.

The rapid growth of Oxford is bringing many new problems associated with an industrial town and expansion of the Public Health Services is inevitable.

In conclusion I have to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. WILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1934 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected No	Nett		No	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
			No	Rate					No	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	No	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,748		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193 } 53,104 }		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
1918	*55,472 } 49,508 }		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
1919	*60,071 } 57,666 }		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.89
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730 } 70,590 }	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
1930	*74,000 } 73,810 }	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
1931	*80,810 } 80,530 }	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09
1934	85,800	1578	1200	13.98	1104	12.87	280	42	54	45.00	866	10.09

*Population for Birth Rate.

City extended 1st April, 1929.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres):—Old City, 4,719 ; Extended City, 8,438.

Population (estimated mid-year 1934), 85,800.

The birth and death rates for the year are calculated on a civil population 85,800.

Industries—University City, Printing and Motor Works.

Rateable Value (1934), £802,488.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £3,250.

Number of inhabited houses, 19,093.

Total cost of all Public Health Services (1933-34), £24,165 gross, £21,262 net.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Legitimate :—Male 580, Female 571, Total 1,151.

Illegitimate :—Male 34, Female 15, Total 49.

Births Total, 1,200. Birth Rate, 13.98.

Deaths Total, 866. Death Rate, 10.09.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, 14.

From Sepsis, 7 ; from other causes 7.

Corrected figures (Oxford City) : from Sepsis, 2 ; from other causes, 3.

Deaths of infants under one year of age, 54 (Legitimate 51 ; Illegitimate 3).

Rate per 1,000 births (Legitimate 42.5 ; Illegitimate 2.5).

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), 3.

„ Measles (all ages), 4.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages), nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1934.

(Table of Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	866	54	11	10	18	25	40	43	85	126	186	268
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
7 Encephalitis lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	52	—	—	—	1	10	11	11	10	6	2	1
10 Other tuberculous diseases	8	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
11 Syphilis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	124	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	20	30	32	35
14 Diabetes	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	4
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	9	16
16 Heart disease	180	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	12	29	50	77
17 Aneurysm	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
18 Other circulatory diseases	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	18	35
19 Bronchitis	24	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7	13
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	67	11	4	1	2	2	2	2	10	8	14	11
21 Other respiratory diseases	10	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	1
22 Peptic ulcer	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24 Appendicitis	10	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	2
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
27 Other digestive diseases	14	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	3	3
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	51	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	9	15	19
29 Puerperal sepsis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malforma- tions, etc.	30	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
33 Suicide	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
34 Other violence	36	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	6	6	7
35 Other defined diseases	87	4	3	2	7	1	8	6	6	9	21	20
36 Causes ill-defined, or un- known	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

The Deaths of Oxford Residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from, the Oxford net Deaths.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The death rate of 10.09 deaths per 1,000 population is the lowest on record.

The deaths from the respiratory diseases show a slight rise from the figure in 1933, but there were only five deaths attributed to Influenza against 72 in 1933, and an average of 33.8 for the last ten years. The death rate from Cancer is 1.4 against 1.7 in 1933, 1.3 in 1932, 1.6 in 1931, 1.8 in 1930.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is well below the average of the last ten years.

The death rate under the headings Deaths from Violence (excluding suicide)—.42—is about the average for the last ten years.

The death rate for infants under 1 year, viz., 45.00 is well within the average for the preceding years, and compares favourably with the figure of 59.00 for England and Wales.

RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN INSTITUTIONS IN OXFORD.

	1933	1934
Radcliffe Infirmary	136	144
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.)	8	15
City Hospital	7	12
Osler Pavilion	11	10
Acland Home	7	23
Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	1	0
Cowley Road Hospital	57	54
London Road Hospital	53	44
St. John's Home	4	8
St. Basil's Home	4	1
Nazareth Home	7	2
Other Institutions	14	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	309	325
	<hr/>	<hr/>

RESIDENTS WHO DIED AWAY FROM OXFORD.

	1933	1934
Littlemore Mental Hospital	28	15
Other Institutions	9	19
Private Houses	22	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	59	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NON-RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OXFORD.

	1933	1934
Radcliffe Infirmary	168	215
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.)	8	11
Cowley Road Hospital	—	5
London Road Hospital	3	3
Osler Pavilion	5	7
Warneford Asylum	9	4
Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	6	6
Acland Home	9	18
Other Institutions	3	5
Private Houses	9	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	220	280
	<hr/>	<hr/>

93 Inquests were held in Oxford in 1934, of which 50 were on the deaths of residents and 43 on the deaths of non-residents. Four Inquests were held on the deaths of residents who died away from Oxford.

SECTION II.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN
THE AREA.**

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

See page one of this Report.

2. Nursing in the Home.

No change.

3. Infectious Disease.

No change.

4. Midwives.

A full report will be found in Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

5. National Health Insurance.

No change.

6. Poor Law Medical Out Relief.

No change.

7. Laboratory Facilities.

No change.

8. Legislation which came into force in the City during 1934.

No change.

9. Legislation in Force.

(a) ADOPTIVE ACTS.

							<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1904
Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1890.	Part III.	.....					1904
„ „ „ „	„	1907.	Part II.	Sect. 27			1923
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part II.	Sect. 16, 19,				
			22, 23, 25				
			32, 33			15/2/32	
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part III.	Sect. 47				1924
„ „ „ „	„ „	„	Sect. 49				1928
„ „ „ „	„ „	„	Sect. 34, 35,				
			36, 37, 38,				
			39, 40, 41,				
			42, 43, 44,				
			45, 46, 48,				
			50, 51			15/2/32	
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part IV.	Sect. 52, 53,				
			54, 55, 57,				
			58, 59, 60,				
			61, 62, 63,				
			64, 65, 67			15/2/32	
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part V.					1909
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part VI.	Sect. 76 & 77				
							1924
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part VII.	(Except				
			Sect. 80, 82				
			and 83)			1908	
„ „ „ „	„ „	Part X.	Sect. 92 and				
			93			15/2/32	
Public Health Act 1925.	Part II.	Sect. 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35				1/11/31	
„ „ „ „	Part III.	Sect. 37, 38, 39, 42, 43	.....			1/11/31	
„ „ „ „	Part IV.	Sect. 45, 47, 50	.....			1/11/31	
„ „ „ „	Part V.	Sect. 53, 54, 55	.....			1/11/31	
Baths and Washhouses Act 1846.							

(b) LOCAL ACTS.

Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

„ „ „ 1925.

„ „ „ 1933.

„ „ (Water) Acts 1875, 1885, and 1928.

Oxford Extension Act, 1928.

(c) BYELAWS.*Date of Adoption.*

Prevention of Nuisances 15. 12. 1865.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements do.

Good Rule and Government of the City 7. 6. 1899

Houses-let-in-Lodgings 15. 4. 1905

Common Lodging Houses 15. 2. 1911

Nuisances in connection with the Removal of Offensive

or Noxious Matters 21. 9. 1923

Slaughterhouses 22. 11. 1923

New Streets and Buildings 15. 1. 1924

Drainage of existing Buildings 22. 1. 1924

Good Rule and Government of the City 18. 2. 1927

Slaughterhouses (humane slaughter) 9. 5. 1927

Tents, Vans and Sheds 8. 2. 1930

Good Rule and Government of the City 16. 1. 1931

Smoke Abatement 1. 2. 1932

Houses-let-in-lodgings 7. 3. 1932

HOSPITALS.

The details of the working capacity of the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals and Institutions will be found in the following table.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Name.	Address.	Type of Hospital or Institution.	Available Beds.			If used by persons living outside Oxford.	Proportion of Oxford Beds.	Management.	Comments.
			Male	Female	Children				
<div> <div>Voluntary Hospitals.</div> <div> 1. RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL 2. OSLER PAVILION, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY 3. MATERNITY HOME, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY 4. RECOVERY WARD, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY 5. WINGFIELD-MORRIS ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL 6. OXFORD EYE HOSPITAL 7. WARNEFORD MENTAL HOSPITAL </div> </div>	Woodstock Road, Oxford	General { Medical Surgical	80 29	59 32	16 20	Yes	approx. 1/2	Voluntary Committee of management	City pays for cases of certain notifiable diseases. 17 Beds for private patients. 20 Beds not specially allocated.
	Manor Road, Headington	Tuberculosis	20	20	—	Yes	13/20	Voluntary Committee of management	City maintains 26 beds for City patients. 6 Beds for private patients.
	Walton Street, Oxford	Maternity	—	35	—	Yes	approx. 1/2	Voluntary Committee of management	7 Beds for private patients. City makes a grant towards cost of patients
	Manor Road, Headington	General	13	17	—	Yes		Voluntary Committee of management.	Radcliffe Infirmary patients. Beds for children not specially allocated.
	Old Road, Headington	Orthopaedic	22	25	92	Yes	approx. 1/5	Voluntary Committee of management	20 beds for private patients. 26 beds in Isolation Block. 14 beds not specially allocated in Hostel.
	Walton Street, Oxford	Eye	37			Yes	1/4	Voluntary Committee of management	5 beds for private patients.
	Headington	Registered Mental Hospital	69	75	—	Yes		Voluntary Committee of management	Paying patients only.
<div> <div>Joint Local Committee Authorities.</div> <div> 8. OXFORD CITY AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL 9. BOROCOURT </div> </div>	Littlemore	Public Mental Hospital	298	520	—	Yes	—	Joint Hospital Committee	
	Nr. Peppard, Oxon	Institution for Mental Defectives	46	161	—	Yes	1/4	Joint Hospital Committee	
<div> <div>Oxford County Borough</div> <div> 10. COWLEY ROAD INFIRMARY 11. LONDON ROAD INFIRMARY 12. CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL 13. CITY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL </div> </div>	Cowley Road, Oxford	Poor Law Infirmary	54	44	5	No	—	Public Assistance Committee	Open air Verandah of 20 beds could be used.
	London Road, Headington	Poor Law Infirmary	38	43	—	No	—	Public Assistance Committee	Further beds can be made by the utilization of day rooms, etc.
	Abingdon Road, Oxford	Fever	16 or 20	20 or 16	—	No	—	Public Health Committee.	Basis of 144sq. ft. per bed.
	Garsington, Oxon	Smallpox	4 or 5	5 or 4	—	No	—	Public Health Committee	Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed.

A.—VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

(1) Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital.

This is a general Hospital with Medical, Surgical and special departments, receiving patients from the City and adjacent Counties.

(2) Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.

This home still carries on the major portion of the maternity service in the City. It contains 42 beds, 7 of which are private beds.

(3) Radcliffe Infirmary Recovery Ward.

This Recovery Ward or Convalescent Home is situated on the Manor House Estate at Headington.

Only Radcliffe Infirmary patients are admitted.

(4) Osler Pavilion (Radcliffe Infirmary).

The City continues to share with the County the accommodation of this hospital, City patients occupying 26 of the 40 beds. In addition there is a block of 6 private beds.

During the year the Out-patient and X-ray department was enlarged to cope with the increased number of patients.

(5) Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

During the year an Isolation block accommodating 26 beds was opened. There are 165 beds in the hospital and 20 beds for paying patients. An additional 14 beds can be utilised in the hostel.

B.—COWLEY ROAD AND LONDON ROAD POOR LAW INFIRMARIES.

The following tables describing the work in 1934 give an indication of the extent to which these institutions are utilised in the treatment of the sick.

Classification of the accommodation for the sick, and the number of beds occupied at the Cowley Road and London Road Institutions on the 31st December, 1934.

Wards	Number of Wards		Men				Women and Children				Total—Both Institutions	
	Cowley Road	London Road	Cowley Road		London Road		Cowley Road		London Road		Pro-vided	Occu-pied
			Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied		
Chronic Sick	12	9	50	41	26	23	35	33	48	42	159	139
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	2
Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Huts	1 and Huts	3	—	6	1	2	—	1	—	12	1
Isolation	2	1	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	10	—
Maternity	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (Verandah)	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	10	4
Totals	16	11	55	41	36	24	59	39	49	42	199	146

Statistics relating to the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1934, in regard to in-patients.

	Cowley Road.	London Road.	Total.
Total number of admissions	238	125	363
Number of maternity cases admitted	20	—	20
Total number of deaths	58	46	104
Number of patients discharged	183	66	249
Number of beds occupied			
(a) Average	89	66	155
(b) Highest	101	71	172
(c) Lowest	75	59	134

Classification of in-patients discharged from or resident in the Institution during the period 1st *January* to 31st *December*, 1934.

	Cowley Road.	London Road.	Total.
A. Acute infectious disease	6	—	6
B. Influenza	3	4	7
C. Tuberculosis (1) Pulmonary	3	2	5
(2) Non-Pulmonary	—	1	1
D. Malignant Disease (Cancer)	4	3	7
E. Rheumatism (1) Acute	4	—	4
(2) Sub-acute	1	—	1
(3) Chronic Arthritis	—	2	2
F. Venereal Disease	1	—	1
G. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
H. Puerperal Fever	1	—	1
I. Other accidents and diseases connected with child bearing	—	—	—
J. Mental Diseases	16	6	22
*K. Senile decay	8	2	10
L. Violence	1	3	4
In respect of cases not included above.			
M. Diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	8	4	12
N. Diseases of the Respiratory System	22	15	37
O. Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	6	8
P. Diseases of the Digestive System	4	—	4
Q. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	—	5	5
R. Diseases of the Skin	8	6	14
S. Other Diseases	50	1	51
T. Mothers and Infants from { Mothers	20	—	20
Maternity Ward { Infants	20	—	20
U. Any persons not falling under above headings	1	6	7
Totals	183	66	249

*Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

6. Maternity and Nursing Homes.

A full report will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

7. Maternal Mortality.

All maternal deaths are investigated by the medical staff of the Public Health Department, and confidential reports are sent to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health. Short summaries will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also investigated and arrangements exist whereby doctors can obtain specialists' advice, if necessary. The majority of cases of Puerperal Fever are admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

8. Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

There is no special provision, although they are admitted to the Cowley Road Poor Law Infirmary, and, if necessary, to the Radcliffe Maternity Home.

9. Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.

Accommodation is still shared by Buckinghamshire, Oxford (City), Reading and Oxfordshire at Borocourt Institution for the care of mental defectives.

The accommodation is for 207 defectives of which 52 are available for Oxford City (10 high and medium grade males and 42 high and medium grade females).

10. Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For infectious cases. A motor ambulance is provided and kept at the City Isolation Hospital.
- (b) For other cases. A motor ambulance is available, kept at the Fire Station and manned by members of the Brigade between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. After 10 p.m. a general utility van is available, containing two stretcher platforms, at the Police Station.

The motor ambulance obtained by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in 1932, is available at all times.

A "Novox" Resuscitation apparatus for use in cases of gas poisoning, smoke asphyxiation etc., presented by Sir Robert Davis is kept at the Police Station for use in emergency.

During the year the apparatus was used for six patients and was successful in one of these cases.

15. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.					
Centres.	District.				
Headington	Bury Knowle, High St., Old Headington	Wednesday	2.0	—4
			Thursday	2.0	—4
Cowley	St. Francis Hall, Cowley	.....	Wednesday	2.30—4
Cowley & Iffley		Congregational Church, Cowley	.....	Friday	..... 2.30—4
Cowley & Iffley		Congregational Church, Cowley (Todd- lers only)	.....	Tuesday	..... 2.30—4
East Oxford	(1) S.S. Mary and John Church Room, Cowley Road	.....	Friday	..... 2.30—4
East Oxford	(2) Labour Hall, Pembroke Street	.....	Monday	..... 2.30—4
East Oxford	(3) Congregational Schoolroom, Cowley Road	.....	Friday	..... 2.30—4
South Oxford	Church Room, Canning Crescent, Hinksey	.....	Tuesday	..... 2.30—4
St Aldate's	Rectory Room, Pembroke Street	.....	Friday	..... 2.30—4
Jericho	Radcliffe Maternity Home, Walton St.	.....	Tuesday	..... 2.30—4
Osney	Pavilion, Botley Rd. Recreation Ground	.....	Wednesday	2.30—4
Summertown	Church Hall, George St., Summertown	.....	Wednesday	2.30—4

No charge is made for admission to the Infant Welfare Centres, but it is hoped that all who attend them, and who are able to help, will subscribe towards the cost of carrying on the Centres by placing contributions in the collecting box.

Infant Consultation Centres.

Clinics for sick babies are held as follows:—

Cowley Road Hospital	.....	.....	.....	Mondays, 11.0 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Ante Natal and Post-Natal Department.

Ante Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

Cowley Road Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mondays	2.30 p.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesdays	10.30 a.m.
					Thursdays	5.30 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thursdays	10.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fridays	10.30 a.m.

IMMUNISATION.

Patients are immunised by appointment, which may be made on application at the Public Health Department.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at 60 St. Aldate's

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT.

Clinics.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. Fridays at 11 a.m.
Osler Pavilion, Mondays at 5.30 p.m. (for Headington patients).

VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT.

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows:—

Men.			Women.		
Wednesdays	.....	6 p.m.	Mondays	.....	6 p.m.
Saturdays	.....	3 p.m.	Wednesdays	.....	3 p.m.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**Minor Ailment Clinics.**

Cowley Congregational Schoolroom, Temple Rd.	Wednesday.....	9.30 a.m.
Cowley Road Hospital	Monday	9.30 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Headington Council School	Monday	11.0 a.m.
Headington Council School	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Summertown School, Church Street	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.

Clinic for delicate school children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesdays at 11 a.m.

Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic.

Bury Knowle Mondays at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (by appointment only).

Dental Clinic.

At 60 St. Aldate's, open daily from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., cases by appointment. Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon for emergency cases.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Diseases of the Eyes and Ear, Nose and Throat are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

16. Welfare of the Blind.

The administration of the Blind Persons Act 1920 was transferred to the City Council on April 1st, 1930, and in April 1931 these duties were taken over by the Public Health Committee.

A scheme made by the City Council on 31st October, 1932, was approved by the Ministry of Health in March, 1933.

The general aims of the scheme were:—

(1) To provide for the registration and classification of all blind persons on the certificate of an ophthalmic surgeon.

(2) To provide for the welfare of blind children under school age and institutional care if necessary.

(3) To provide for elementary and technical training of blind children and adults, and provide for maintenance in recognised schools.

(4) To provide workshop or home employment for blind workers and to augment their wages where necessary.

(5) To provide for Home Teaching and visiting of blind persons and to promote social welfare.

(6) Where necessary to arrange for the provision of accommodation in homes for adult blind persons incapable of work.

(7) If and where required to provide Hostels for the Blind.

(8) To provide institutional and domiciliary assistance to blind persons.

(9) To make provision for the supply of embossed literature and the promotion of the General Social Welfare of the Blind.

(Clauses 2 and 3 are administered by the Education Committee).

Registration.

During the year 8 new cases (5 males, 3 females) were added to the register, of which 2 (1 male, 1 female) were transfers from other areas.

The blindness in most cases occurred between the ages of 60 and 80 years.

There were 13 deaths (6 males, 7 females), 8 being over 70 years of age, 4 over 60 and 1, 47 years of age.

2 cases removed from Oxford during the year.

Employment.

During the year 1 female trainee returned from the Birmingham School, having been taught shorthand and typewriting. A post was found her in a local business house, where she is working remarkably well and is very happy. It was regretted that one worker had to give up his occupation as a basket maker in the workshop owing to ill health. He is now engaged as an outdoor tea salesman and also keeps a small grocery business. This venture was not very successful at the start, but he has since made good progress which he is satisfactorily maintaining. A watchful eye is being kept on him regarding his financial commitments.

Transfers.

During the year 1 female basket maker moved to another area and 1 male masseur moved from Wales to the City to carry on his work in partnership with an Oxford blind masseur.

Training.

The 2 males under training are being taught bootmaking and carpentry, the latter also gaining a knowledge of wireless in his leisure hours. From reports received both are progressing satisfactorily.

Unemployable Blind.

In May 1933, the City Council laid down a definite scale for the relief of unemployable blind persons who live alone, in lodgings or with relatives not responsible for their maintenance making a grant to bring their income up to a minimum of 22/6 per week.

At the latter part of the year a new scheme was put forward, for a uniform scale of relief to all unemployable blind persons and at the close of the year negotiations were still proceeding.

The number of unemployable blind persons receiving grants on December 31st, 1934 was 39, an increase of 2 over the previous year, the relief varying from 3/- to 22/6 weekly. The total cost for the year was £1,010-12-7.

During the year 6 new cases received relief and there was 1 death, 2 removals to other areas and 1 admitted to a Public Assistance Hospital.

Home Teaching.

During the year the Home Teacher paid 1,357 visits to the homes of blind persons, gave 93 lessons in Braille and Moon and loaned 107 books.

Workers.

1 home worker died during the year.

Workers' Products.

The standard of work has been fully maintained by the Workers during the year. They have been kept constantly employed, and thanks are due to the various departments of the Corporation for their orders.

The stock of finished articles has increased very little since the beginning of the year.

The total sales for the year amounted to £875-18-4.

Workshop.

Since the opening of the workshop at Greyfriars in May, 1933, more and better work has been carried out by the workers than at their previous shop, which is no doubt due to the better conditions.

Only 3 cases of illness occurred throughout the year, the total time lost being 4 weeks.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 66.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year, as facilities are available for the prevention of blindness and treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes at the Oxford Eye Hospital.

The number of blind persons in the City and registered at the 31st December 1934, under the Blind Persons Act 1920, with the age, incidence of blindness, employment, occupation, physical and mental condition, is shown in the following tables.

REGISTRATION.

Age period.	M.	F.	T.
0—5	—	—	—
5—16	3	1	4
16—21	1	2	3
21—30	3	5	8
30—40	7	3	10
40—50	6	8	14
50—60	9	8	17
60—70	12	4	16
70—	15	29	44
Totals	56	60	116

AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

Age period.	M.	F.	T.
0—1	8	9	17
1—5	3	1	4
5—10	2	1	3
10—20	6	2	8
20—30	5	8	13
30—40	5	5	10
40—50	6	3	9
50—60	7	5	12
60—70	9	15	24
70—	5	8	13
Unknown	—	3	3
Totals	56	60	116

EMPLOYMENT—AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

	Employed.	Trained but Unemployed	Under Training	No training but trainable	Unemployable.	Totals.
M	18	—	2	—	33	53
F	6	—	—	—	53	59
Totals	24	—	2	—	86	112

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED.

Basket and Cane Workers.....	6	Pianoforte Teachers	1
Brush Makers	2	Massage	2
Domestic Servants	—	Mat Makers	2
Home Teacher	1	Net Makers	—
Knitters (Hand)	1	Shorthand Typist	1
(Machine)	3	Miscellaneous	2
Pianoforte Tuners	2	Tea Salesman	1
		Total	24

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physical- ly Defective	(c) Deaf	Combination of (a) (b) & (c)	Totals.
M	1	2	3	—	6
F	2	5	3	—	10
Totals	3	7	6	—	16

SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16) according to mental or physical defects.

		Normal	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically defective	(c) Deaf	Combination (a) (b) and (c)	Total in age period	Total defectives in age period	Percentage of defectives in total
Not at School. | At School.	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	M	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	100
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	100
	Totals	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	100
	Grand Totals	2	—	2	—	—	4	2	50.

The Blind population at 31st December 1934 was 1.35 per 1000 population or 1 in 739.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY STEWART SWIFT, M.R.SAN.I., M.I.H., ASSOC., M.C.T.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises sections III., IV and V of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively.

(a) Water Supply.

During the year 2 samples of well water were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Both sets of samples were found to be unsatisfactory. In one case the use of the water has been discontinued, and in the other case a proper piped supply has been provided.

In 9 houses a supply of City water was laid on, taps and sinks being provided in each case. Previously the water supply has been external, and for the joint use of a number of houses.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the drainage of premises at Wolvercote and Headington Quarry was continued, together with the conversion of pail closets to water closets and the provision of taps and sinks.

In 1934, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Drains examined	.....	.....	.....	114
Drains cleansed	.....	.....	.....	52
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	52
Premises drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	17
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	.....	.....	.....	8
Interceptors provided	.....	.....	.....	11
Inspection chambers provided	.....	.....	.....	38
Fresh air inlets fixed	.....	.....	.....	14
Vent shafts provided	.....	.....	.....	14
New Gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	51
Miscellaneous drainage items	.....	.....	.....	58

(c) Closet Accommodation.

The conversion of pail closets to waterclosets was continued during the year in the extended area of the City. In addition, separate accommodation was provided in a number of houses, previously inadequate.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

New W.C. basins provided	.....	69
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired	.....	37
W.C. compartments repaired, ventilated or limewashed	.....	98
W.C. compartments rebuilt	.....	40
Miscellaneous items	.....	262

(d) Sanitary Inspection of the District.**(1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.**

During the year 1934 the following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed:—

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Housing Inspections under the Regula- tions of 1925 and 1932	1,632
General Sanitary Work under the Public Health and Housing Acts	5,238
Piggeries	84
Stables	10
Offensive Trades	3
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Smoke observations	8
Common Lodging Houses	102
Houses-let-in-lodgings	35
Canal Boats	23
Tents, vans and sheds	455
Public conveniences	15
Factories and Workshops	36
Infectious diseases	24
Laundries	6
Rats and Mice destruction	131
Verminous premises	154
Interviews	911
Miscellaneous housing or sanitary visits	1,004
	<hr/> 9,873
Visits in connection with the Inspection and Supervision of Food (See Sec- tion V. for details)	8,513
	<hr/>
Total visits	18,386

(2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of informal notices served	.....	339
No. of informal notices complied with		313
No. of statutory notices served	.....	55
No. of statutory notices complied with		32

(3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 387 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters:—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains	20
Defective drains	15
Defective waterclosets	20
Offensive smell	44
General Housing defects	65
Dampness	20
Smoke Nuisance	9
Noise nuisance	8
Dirty premises	10
Verminous premises	14
Keeping of animals	15
Insect pests	8
Rats and mice infestation	26
Accumulation of refuse	12
Dustbins not emptied	4
Overcrowding	8
Caravan dwellers	4
Request to call	60
Miscellaneous	25
Total	387

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken

(4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

During the year 1934, the total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows:—

i. As a result of informal notice	.....	5,986
ii. As a result of statutory action	.....	532
Total	.....	6,518

(e) **Smoke Abatement.**

Public Health Act, 1875.

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

The problem of atmospheric pollution in Oxford, is mainly a domestic one, but there are 28 factories or works with chimneys and during the year 8 30-minute observations were taken.

In no case was dense black smoke emitted for a period of two minutes or more in the aggregate, and the average result of the 8 observations is as follows:—

Dense Black Smoke.		Dense Smoke other than black.		Moderate smoke.		No smoke.	
m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
0	: 4	0	: 0	14	: 19	15	: 37

The Byelaw of the City Council adopted under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, prescribes that where dense black smoke is emitted for a period of two minutes in the aggregate in any continuous period of thirty minutes, a nuisance is committed.

(f) **Factories and Workshops.**

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	27	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	28	10	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	1	1	—
Totals	56	12	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	31	31	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation	—	—	—	—
	7	7	—	—
			—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Totals	43	43	—	—

Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nature of Work.	Instances	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—

During the year 4 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(g) Houses-let-in-lodgings.

Byelaws under Section 6, Housing Act, 1925.

At the end of 1934 there were 18 registered houses-let-in-lodgings, but there is every reason to believe that the actual number of such premises is greatly in excess of the above figure. Unfortunately, owing to pressure of other work, it was not found possible to deal adequately with this type of lodging house during the year. There is little doubt that in many ways this class of house is more unsatisfactory and difficult to deal with than is the case with common lodging houses. It is hoped it will be possible to deal with them at an early date so as to secure compliance with the new byelaws.

(h) Common Lodging Houses.

Byelaws under section 80, Public Health Act, 1875.

There are 6 registered common lodging houses in the City, 4 in High Street, St. Thomas', and the Church Army and Salvation Army Hostels. The accommodation available is as follows:—

	<i>No. of beds.</i>
No. 57 High Street	17
Nos. 62 and 63 High Street	29
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	19
Nos. 67 and 68 High Street	29
Church Army Hostel	108
Salvation Army Hostel	70
	<hr/>
Total number of beds	272
	<hr/>

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females.

The four lodging houses in St. Thomas' are old and not altogether suitable for the purpose, although they have been improved of late years in certain particulars. As a result of regular inspection the common lodging houses are kept in a fairly clean condition. During the year, 102 visits were paid to these premises.

(i) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.

Byelaws under section 9, ditto.

Public Health Act, 1925.

There are approximately 75 tents, vans, sheds and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

During the year, 455 visits were made to these erections and as a result numerous contraventions of the byelaws were discovered and remedied.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced for some time in dealing with a collection of caravans in Headington Quarry and ultimately an Order of the Court was obtained under section 43 (2), Public Health Act, 1925, prohibiting the site being used by caravans intended for human habitation.

On Saturday and Sunday, September 1st and 2nd, 65 living vans, accompanied by 268 men, 99 women and 40 children, were inspected and permits granted for entry into the Fair ground in connection with the St. Giles' Fair. The majority of the vans were satisfactory and the health of the inmates was good in every case.

(j) Offensive Trades.

Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1925.

Byelaws under section 113 Public Health Act, 1875.

There are only 2 offensive trades carried on in the City, both being tripe boilers. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance but the premises are not thoroughly satisfactory for the purpose and during the year, minor structural alterations and improvements were necessary.

In addition there are 21 fried fish shops, which although not scheduled as offensive trades, have been subjected to periodical inspection. The chief cause of complaint in these shops is the use of inferior quality oil, which gives rise to offensive smells.

(k) Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Canal Boats Regulations.

During the year, 12 boats were inspected. The number of persons occupying the cabins of these boats was 26, consisting of 9 adult males, 10 adult females and 7 children. Of the 7 children found on board, 5 were of school age.

Two boats were found contravening the Acts or Regulations, as under, *viz* :—

<i>Nature of Contravention.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Boats requiring painting and repairing	1
Absence of Registration Certificate	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

With regard to these contraventions, two preliminary notices were served on the persons responsible. In both cases the notices have been complied with. One notice outstanding at the end of 1933 was complied with during 1934. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

No case of infectious disease was discovered on board any of the boats, and the standard of cleanliness of the cabins was good.

No new boats were registered during the year, and the total number of boats on the Register is still twenty.

(l) Rats and Mice.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Owing to the large amount of water in and adjoining Oxford, there are a large number of rats and there are many difficulties met with in dealing with rat-infested premises and lands.

During the year, rat poison and baits were distributed free of charge from the Public Health Department, and during National Rat Week, which was held in November, special efforts were made to deal with the problem. In particular, attention was devoted to the refuse tips of the Corporation and as a result of co-operation with the staff of the City Engineer's Department, a large number of rats was killed.

(m) Rag Flock.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

(n) Public Conveniences.

The following public conveniences are under the control of the Department :—

Convenience.				Accommodation.			
				Wash Basins	W.C's	Urinal Stalls.	
St. Giles	.....	.....	Males	6	4	19	Full time attendant.
"	"	.....	Females	1	3	—	" "
The Plain	.....	.....	Males	1	3	6	Part time attendant.
"	"	.....	Females	1	3	—	Full time attendant.
Park Town	.....	.....	Males	2	1	3	Visiting Cleaner.
"	"	.....	Females	1	2	—	" "
Market Street	.....	.....	Males	4	3	6	Full time attendant.
"	"	.....	Females	2	2	—	" "
Rewley Road	.....	.....	Males	1	3	6	Part time attendant.
Elm Tree, Cowley Rd.	.....	.....	Males	—	2*	4	Visiting cleaner.
St. John's Road	.....	.....	Males	—	1*	3	" "
Paradise Street	.....	.....	Males	—	—	3	" "
Rose Place	.....	.....	Males	—	—	3	" "
Folly Bridge	.....	.....	Males	—	1*	3	" "
Woodstock Road	.....	.....	Males	—	1*	3	" "
Gloucester Green	.....	.....	Males	—	2	4	" "
"	"	.....	Females	—	1	—	" "
Bury Knowle	.....	.....	Males	—	2	5	" "
"	"	.....	Females	—	2	—	" "

* Free accommodation.

In addition two W.C.s for males and one for females are provided free at the Market Street Convenience for the use of stall holders in the Market.

The receipts from the public conveniences for the year ending 31st March, 1935, were as follows:—

Convenience.			W.C.'s.			Lavatories.			Towels.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Giles	.....	Males	98	4	5	46	10	6	—			144	14	11
„ „	.....	Females	254	4	5	10	6	2	8	8	7	272	19	2
The Plain	.....	Males	46	15	5		16	8	—			47	12	1
„ „	.....	Females	65	6	6	1	7	6	1	8	2	68	2	2
Park Town	.....	Males	10	11	6	—			—			10	11	6
„ „	.....	Females	10	18	5	—			—			10	18	5
Market Street	.....	Males	112	0	3	11	3	6	—			123	3	9
„ „	.....	Females	170	13	3	3	9	10	3	13	2	177	16	3
Rewley Road	.....	Males	47	12	7	1	13	6	—			49	6	1
Gloucester Green		Males	13	5	6	—			—			13	5	6
„ „		Females	26	7	0	—			—			26	7	0
Town Hall	.....	Females	—			—			10	10		10	10	
Bury Knowle	.....	Males	13	13	5	—			—			13	13	5
„ „	.....	Females	12	1	1	—			—			12	1	1
Total year ending 31/3/35			881	13	9	75	7	8	14	0	9	971	2	2
Do.	31/3/34		838	6	11	79	19	0	12	6	5	930	12	4

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.****(A.) STATISTICS.**

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

	Total.
(i.) By the Local Authority	113
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons	1206

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	598
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1632
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	466
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1250
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	147
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	451

2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	245
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	62
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	20
(c) Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1934	55

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

(B.) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Individually Unfit Houses.

Increasing use is being made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working class houses, and during the year 1934 a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Nature of repairs.	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
Roof repaired	191	33
Chimney stack repaired	123	18
Gutters repaired or renewed	122	14
Rainwater pipe repaired or renewed	85	12
External walls repaired or repointed	163	37
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	145	12
Wall plaster repaired or renewed	377	46
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	355	18
Dampness abated :—		
i. repairs to roof	56	2
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	35	—
iii. repairs to external walls	79	11
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	220	11
v. D.P.C. provided	27	—
Floor repaired or renewed	421	45
Sub-floor ventilation provided	39	2
Stairs repaired or renewed	73	17
Lighting improved	28	—
Window repaired or renewed	538	47
Sashcord provided	265	66
Through ventilation provided	30	5
Firegrate or range repaired	252	13
Washhouse repaired	42	1
Washing copper repaired or renewed	90	14
Washing accommodation provided	7	—
New sink provided	78	12
New sink W.P. provided	100	15
Ventilated food store provided	10	—
Separate water supply provided	6	3
Refuse receptacle provided	46	5
Room cleansed or redecorated	506	32
Verminous premises disinfested	16	—
Miscellaneous housing items	469	26
TOTALS	4994	517

During the year under review, 62 statutory notices were served under Section 17, Housing Act, 1930, but in no case did the owners appeal to the County Court against the terms of a notice. 17 notices were complied with by the owners and in 20 cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out or complete the work themselves owing to the failure of the owners to do so. The total cost of the work done in default amounted to £323 16 6. Every effort is made to encourage owners of property to carry out repairs themselves, and only as a last resort do the Corporation step in and do the work.

(2) **Clearance Areas.**

During the year 1934, the following areas were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Persons.</i>
St. Ebbe's No. 3	17	66
St. Ebbe's No. 3a	3	8
St. Ebbe's No. 4	9	41
St. Ebbe's No. 5	6	22
St. Ebbe's No. 5a	5	20
St. Aldate's No. 4	5	18
St. Giles' No. 1	4	13
Cowley No. 1	8	29
Cowley No. 2	3	7
Cowley No. 2a	2	8
Cowley No. 3	4	12
St. Clements No. 3	18	67
St. Clements No. 4	52	217
St. Clements No. 5	34	149
St. Clements No. 6	7	18
St. Clements No. 7	5	13
St. Clements No. 8	5	15
St. Clements No. 9	8	38
St. Clements No. 10	6	20
St. Clements No. 11	2	14
St Clements No. 12	3	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	206	803
11 Areas dealt with in 1931-1933	159	614
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals for areas dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, up to 31-12-34	365	1417
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.****(A.) MILK SUPPLY.**

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

(1.) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1934.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	20
No. of premises used as cowsheds	39
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	12
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies	68
No. of shops selling sealed bottled milk only	7
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	121

During 1934, the following visits were paid to dairy premises :—

Cowsheds	87
Dairies and Milkshops	126
Total	213

(2.) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**(a) Tubercle bacilli.**

During the year, 99 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and 7, or 7.1 per cent., gave a positive result.

Details of the seven positive results were forwarded to the County Council, and the affected cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) **Cleanliness.**

During 1934, routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued and 90 samples were examined for total bacterial count and coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows :—

i. *Total Bacterial Count* :—

The standard adopted is that for Grade “A,” viz., 200,000 organisms per cubic centimetre and samples containing more than that number are considered unsatisfactory.

25 or 27.7 per cent. were up to standard and 65 or 72.3 per cent. below it. Ten of the satisfactory samples contained less than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and were up to the standard for “Certified” milk.

ii. *Coliform Organisms* :—

The standard adopted is that for Grade “A,” viz :—absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

The condition of the samples as regards coliform organisms was as follows :—

Coliform organisms.	No.
Not found in 1 cc. or less	8
Present in 1 cc. but not in less	9
Present in 0.1 cc. but not in less	17
	— 34
Present in 0.01 cc. but not in less	16
Present in 0.001 cc. but not in less	40
	— 56
	—
Total	90
	—

It will be seen that 34 or 37.7 per cent. were up to the standard 56 or 62.3 per cent. below it. Twenty-four of the satisfactory samples showed an absence of coliform organisms in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre and were up to the standard for “Certified” milk.

iii. *Summary and remarks.*

In all, 90 separate portions of non-graded milk were examined. 18 or 20.0 per cent., were up to Grade "A" standard and 72 or 80.0 per cent., below such standard. Six of the samples were up to the standard for "Certified" milk. In 1933, 37.3 per cent. of the samples examined were up to Grade "A" standard and 62.7 per cent. below that standard.

Of the 72 unsatisfactory samples, 16 were below standard as regards total bacterial count only; 7 as regards coliform organisms only; and 49 in both respects.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the city.

(3) **Graded Milk.**

The following licences were in force during the year 1934:—

Licence to produce Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested	2
--	---

(Granted by the Ministry of Health).

Licence to bottle and retail Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested milk	7
---	---

Supplementary licence to retail Certified milk	1
--	---

The licences are granted subject to the milk complying with the bacteriological and other conditions laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and samples of graded milk were obtained from time to time to ensure that the requirements of the Order are being carried out.

During the year 1934, 40 samples were obtained, 18 of Certified and 22 of Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested milk.

11, or 61.1 per cent. of the samples of "Certified milk" were up to the prescribed standard, and 7, or 38.9 per cent. below such standard. 4 of the unsatisfactory samples were below standard as regards total bacterial count and 3 samples were below standard in respect of total bacterial count and coliform organisms.

Twenty-one, or 95.4 per cent., of samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)" milk were satisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample was below standard in respect of total bacterial count.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The work of meat and food inspection, which was transferred to the sanitary staff in 1931, was continued during 1934, routine inspection being carried out and uniformity of judgment practised in accordance with Memorandum 62/Foods of the Ministry of Health.

(1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1930.....1934.

Year.	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1930	7,000	1,000
1931	10,727	2,420
1932	25,449	4,227
1933	28,109	6,139
1934	27,012	5,996

The figures for the year are approximate, as accurate statistics are not available for a portion of the twelve months.

The figures show clearly that in a City such as Oxford, the work of meat inspection can be done more thoroughly by the district sanitary inspectors than is possible with one whole-time veterinary inspector. The essence of good inspection is that it should be regular and carried out as a matter of routine. Under present arrangements it is possible to inspect practically the whole of the meat supply of the City prior to its being offered for sale to the public.

The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1934:—

No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc. 5,996

No. of carcasses examined :—

Bulls	.....	.....	1
Bullocks	.....	.....	738
Cows	.....	.....	62
Heifers	.....	.....	1,299
Calves	.....	.....	1,198
		———	3,298
Sheep	.....	.....	13,698
Swine	.....	.....	10,016
		—————	
Total	.....	.....	27,012
			—————

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table I and other diseased conditions in Table 2. Table 3 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals Bovines & Pigs.	
	No.,	Weight. lbs.	No.	Weight. lbs.	No.	Weight. lbs.
Entire carcass and all organs	12	5340	24	4651	36	9991
Forequarters	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	685	1	63	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	748
Portions of meat	—	18	—	193	—	211
Heads	74	2284	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	7109 $\frac{1}{2}$	650 $\frac{1}{2}$	9393 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lungs	74	853 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	989
Livers	32	482 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	635
Stomachs	1	35	2	14	3	49
Mesenteries	48	448	511	832	559	1280
Intestines	—	—	2	32	2	32
Plucks	6	71	35	222	41	293
TOTALS	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	10217	1234 $\frac{1}{2}$	13404 $\frac{1}{2}$	1486	23621 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 2. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Kind of Animal	Disease, etc.	Whole carcass and All organs		Fore-quarters		Hind-quarters		Meat		Head		Lungs		Liver		Tongue		Kidneys		Abdominal Viscera		Plucks		Total carcasses and Organs		
		No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	No	lbs	
BOVINES	Abscesses	—	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	1	30	6	183	23	215½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	32	475½	
	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	105		
	Bone Taint	—	—	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	200		
	Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75		
	Cavernous Angioma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16		
	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	65		
	Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	88	1031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	1042		
	Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	47		
	Fevered and D-opsical	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	800		
	Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Melanosis (calf)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pentastomum Denticulatum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (calf)	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ringworm (calf)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Umbilical Pyaemia (calf)	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
SHEEP	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Defective Bleeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Distomatosis	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Oedema ...	1	50	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Strongylus Rufescens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Asphyxiation	1	200	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bruising ...	—	—	1	108	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cysticercus Tenuicollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cysts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fevered...	4	788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro-Enteritis	2	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haematoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intestinal Fibrous Liptomata	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milk Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oedema	3	400	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strongylus Paradoxus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swine Erysipelas	1	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	...	17	2754	2	64	3	335	—	161½	7	143	64	415	241	1738	4	25	4	6	9	106	5	26	356	5773½	

TABLE 3. DECOMPOSITION OF MEAT.

Quantity dealt with.						Weight. lbs.
ENGLISH.						
Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Mutton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Pork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
IMPORTED.						
Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	495
Lambs' livers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Ox livers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pigs' livers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows:—

		lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis	.....	23,621½	
2. Other diseases	.....	5,773½	
3. Decomposition	.....	1,030	
		—————	30,425
This consists of:—			
English Meat	.....	29,765	
Imported Meat	.....	660	
		—————	30,425

No difficulties arose during the year in connection with the inspection of meat, other than those associated with the slaughter of animals outside the City and the subsequent removal of the carcasses to premises in Oxford. As a result of co-operation with meat traders notification is now made to the inspectors upon the arrival of such carcasses and during the year a large number were inspected as they came into the City.

It was not necessary to seize formally any meat during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

(2) **Other Foods.**

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with visits paid to each during 1934.

Premises.	No.	Visits paid.
Butchers	80	321
Fishmongers and poulterers	25	85
Fruiterers and greengrocers	81	17
Grocers	79	1
Market stalls, carts, etc.	60	478
Bakehouses	39	37
Dairies and Milkshops	73	126
Cowsheds	37	87
Ice-cream premises	33	26
Restaurants	34	14
Cold store	1	—
Other food preparing premises	20	13
Miscellaneous Visits	—	127
Visits <i>re</i> sampling	—	560
TOTALS	562	1892

As a result of the inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed.

	lbs.
Fish	1,158
Brawn	174
Prawns	30
Cheese	161
Ham	92
Suet	15
Poultry	131
Rabbits	64

Total Weight 1,825

(3) Markets.

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows:—

		<i>Covered</i> <i>Market.</i>	<i>Oxpens</i> <i>Market.</i>
Butchers	.....	20	6
Bacon dealers	.....	—	1
Fishmongers	.....	3	4
Fruiterers	.....	18	8
Poulterers	.....	3	—
		—	—
		44	19
		—	—

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

The arrangements for the food stalls at the Oxpens, and especially those selling meat, are far from satisfactory. They are in an exposed position and liable to contamination as a result of the blowing of dust, etc., from the cattle pens.

(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.

Increasing attention is now being paid to all food shops throughout the City and numerous improvements have been effected during the year.

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass. That such a practice has no adverse effect upon the meat is evidenced by the large number of shopkeepers who regularly adopt this practice without any trouble.

(5) Slaughterhouses.

There are 23 slaughterhouses in the City, 6 being subject to an annual licence and the remaining 17 being registered.

The slaughterhouses are in fair condition generally. They are kept in a satisfactory state as regards general cleanliness and the removal of waste matter and offals, but structurally a number of

them are bad, whilst in most cases the proximity of other buildings renders the sites unsuitable for their present purpose. During the year, a number of minor improvements and repairs have been carried out.

(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.

(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.

Table 4 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.

In addition to the samples examined by the Public Analyst, 243 informal samples of milk were examined in the Public Health Department by the Gerber Process, and 29, or 11.9 per cent., were found to be below standard.

The value of the Gerber test for the examination of milk is considerable and its use is gradually being extended. Informal samples may be obtained at short notice and a general idea of the condition of the milk obtained. In this way samples of milk well above the standard need not be sent to the Public Analyst, who is thus able to concentrate upon other foodstuffs.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, lay down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent, fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the milk examined in 1934, is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat per cent.</i>	<i>Solids not-fat. per cent.</i>	<i>Total solids per cent.</i>
28 samples analysed by the Public Analyst	3.42	8.62	12.04
243 samples examined by the Gerber process	3.68	8.78	12.46
271 total samples	.....	.....	.....
	3.65	8.76	12.31

(2) Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

During the year one person was registered as a dealer in artificial cream, under Section 2 of the Act.

No offences were discovered.

TABLE 4.

ARTICLE	NO. OF SAMPLES			NO. GENUINE			NO. ADULTERATED		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blanc mange powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boracic ointment	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Brandy Essence	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Cake	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake flour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Candied peel	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cheese	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Chicory with coffee	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolates	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chocolate-cocanut	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currants	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Peas	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Galantine Roll	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glace Cherries	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Greengage Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jam	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lard	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Lemon Jelly	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lentils	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Maraschino Cherries	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk	28	—	28	23	—	23	5	—	5
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pea Flour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Peppermint	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickles	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Preserved Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raisins	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Rice	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Semolina	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Creams	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sweets	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tea	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine... ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tinned Salmon	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vitacup Food	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Yeast	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	28	170	198	23	170	193	5	—	5

(3) Condensed and Dried Milk.

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations, during the year.

(4) Preservatives in Food.

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives, but no contraventions of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, were discovered.

(5) Cases of adulteration and action taken.

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken.

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken.
Informal	Formal			
	4	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of 7.66 per cent.	Warned by letter
	5	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13.33 per cent.	„
	12	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 12 per cent.	„
	88	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent.	„
	89	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 9.33 per cent	„

(D.) MISCELLANEOUS.**(1) Merchandise Marks and Orders.**

During the year 1934, 65 visits were made in connection with the administration of the above Acts and Orders, and in one case a written warning was issued in connection with contraventions against the Marking Orders.

(2) Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

(3) Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

During the year, six samples were obtained informally and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst, with the following results:—

Maize meal,	2 samples	Satisfactory
Barley meal,	2 samples	„
Basic Slag,	1 sample	Statement of analysis not supplied.
Bone meal,	1 sample	„

The vendors of the two unsatisfactory samples were cautioned,

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**SCARLET FEVER.**

As in previous years, the type of Scarlet Fever was mild and thus great difficulty was experienced in controlling the spread of the disease, owing to missed cases and rapid disappearance of physical signs and symptoms. In several cases the rash had appeared and was gone within twelve hours.

In all, 188 cases were notified, of which 142 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The cases were spread throughout the City and there was no tendency towards an epidemic anywhere.

At one of the infant schools however seven cases were notified in about two weeks and an examination of all the children was carried out in an endeavour to find any carriers. One child had a suspicious nasal discharge and a bacteriological examination showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci and following her exclusion from school no other cases occurred. The local condition cleared up after appropriate treatment.

Return cases numbered eight (or 5.6 per cent.). This is somewhat higher than the normal, due in some cases to the parents taking their children home against advice although it was pointed out that they had sore noses, spots, etc., and were likely to infect other members of the family.

Relapses occurred in six cases (or 4.2 per cent.). In three cases the relapse occurred within three weeks from the onset of the first attack, and the others after three weeks had elapsed from the onset of the first attack.

Complications were fairly numerous:—

Adenitis in 8 per cent. of cases.

Otorrhoea in 7 per cent. of cases.

Rhinitis in 3.5 per cent. of cases.

Arthritis in 3 per cent. of cases.

Some degree of Carditis in 3 per cent. of cases.

It is the practice to confine the use of Anti-Scarlet Fever Serum to cases with severe initial symptoms, particularly those with a severe sore throat or high temperature.

Deaths.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 21 cases in all, one nasal, one laryngeal and 19 faucial. One death occurred. The latter, a boy of eleven months, was admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary as suffering from Diarrhoea and Sickness. He developed a croupy cough four days after admission. A throat swab was found to be strongly positive. Tracheotomy had to be performed, but the child died two days later. Six other cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary at this time, one nasal and five faucial. One case was a nurse and one a wardmaid. Prompt removal and isolation of the above cases, closure of the ward, and immunisation of the Schick positive children prevented the spread of the epidemic. All these cases with the exception of the first which died recovered completely and convalescence was uneventful.

The other ten cases occurred in three families and were typical faucial diphtheria in character, and no common factor was found to exist between these families.

Deaths.

One death occurred, a child aged eleven months, in the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Immunisation.

The figures were again low but no special efforts were made to bring to the notice of parents the desirability of immunising their children, until the end of the year, when diphtheria was prevalent all over the country, but fortunately, not in Oxford.

The figures for 1935 will show a startling change as at present, up to the end of May 1935, over 1,000 children are being immunised in the City and a permanent immunisation clinic session has been established and held once a week at the St. Aldate's School Clinic.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Three cases were notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

One hundred and five cases were notified during the year, most of the cases occurring during the first four months of the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

There was a great increase in the number of Erysipelas cases notified, and also in the prevalence of streptococcal sore throats. Difficulties were experienced in providing proper hospital accommodation for some of these cases. There were five deaths during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary during the year. One died and the other, a boy aged six, became permanently deaf.

POLIO-MYELITIS AND POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

There were five cases of Polio-Myelitis and four cases of Polio-Encephalitis notified during the year. No deaths occurred and no permanent paralysis remained after treatment either at the Radcliffe Infirmary or the Wingfield-Morris Hospital. The cases were sporadic and no inter-relationship was found after investigation in each case.

**Cases of Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year 1934.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.											TOTAL CASES IN EACH WARD.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages. Years.										Summertown and Wolvercote.	North.	West.	South.	East.	Headington.		Cowley and Ifley.		
		Under One.	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45									45—65	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	188	—	4	7	15	24	81	26	5	21	3	2	—	9	14	19	12	40	39	55	142
Diphtheria	21	1	—	1	3	—	6	3	1	5	1	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	3	8	20
Pneumonia	105	6	5	8	6	4	6	5	5	16	13	18	13	7	9	19	12	13	17	28	—
Erysipelas	70	—	1	4	1	—	3	—	6	20	10	16	9	3	13	7	10	9	12	16	1
Puerperal Fever	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	1	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	4	1	—	2	20	1	3	3	—	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	13	7	4	3	9	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Typhoid Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	490	53	11	20	25	28	99	36	21	100	37	38	22	29	75	61	49	73	78	125	163

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) since 1920.

DISEASE.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	41	148	153	231	171	111	62	40	62	166	215	92	105	143	188
Diphtheria	131	72	15	28	23	24	13	10	12	35	210	90	30	17	21
Erysipelas	10	14	18	9	10	9	11	14	10	43	39	27	22	29	70
Puerperal Fever	3	4	4	—	2	4	11	6	8	3	16	8	8	6	13
Puerperal Pyrexia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	22	30	38	45	36	51	33
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	8	18	6	5	5	10	7	17	18	29	26	20	46
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	8	2
Typhoid Fever	1	2	1	4	—	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	—	1
Typhoid Para "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Para "B"	2	1	12	6	4	11	5	5	5	7	9	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis lethargica.....	—	5	3	1	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	5
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4

*Became notifiable on 1st October, 1926.

THE WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

(a) The City Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges for the year 1934:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Tuber- culosis	Vaccinia	German Measles	Measles	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria Observ	Erysipelas	TOTAL
In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1934	16	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	25
Admitted	142	20	3	50	2	1	39	1	5	1	264
Discharged	137	18	3	37	2	1	40	1	5	1	245
Died	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	13
In Hospital, Dec. 31, 1934	21	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	31

The greatest number of patients in on any one day was 41, the smallest 8, and the average number 25.

(b) The Smallpox Hospital.

No cases were admitted during the year.

(c) Cases of Infectious Disease Notified from other Institutions.

- (1) *Scarlet Fever*. One case notified from the Wingfield Hospital and three from the Radcliffe Infirmary, one of which was a nurse, were treated at the City Isolation Hospital.
- (2) *Diphtheria*. Seven cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, one of which was a nurse and another a wardmaid: six of these cases were treated in the City Isolation Hospital, the remaining one, a child aged eleven months, died in the Radcliffe Infirmary.
- (3) *Erysipelas*. Twenty-eight cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, two cases from London Road Hospital, one case from Cowley Road Hospital, and one from the Acland Home.
- (4) *Puerperal Fever*. Two cases were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and eleven were notified from, and remained in, the Radcliffe Maternity Home.
- (5) *Puerperal Pyrexia*. One case was notified from the Cowley Road Hospital, and one case was transferred from the Radcliffe Maternity Home to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Twenty-eight cases were notified from, and remained in, the Radcliffe Maternity Home.

- (6) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. One case was notified from Cowley Road Hospital, and four cases were notified from, and remained in, the Radcliffe Maternity Home.
- (7) *Cerebro-Spinal Fever*. Two cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.
- (8) *Acute Polio-Myelitis*. One case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, and four cases were admitted to the Radcliffe, two of these subsequently went to the Wingfield Hospital.
- (9) *Acute Polio-Encephalitis*. One case was admitted to the North Oxford Nursing Home, one to the Acland Home and one to the Radcliffe Infirmary.
- (10) *Typhoid Fever*. Two cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

The agreement still exists with the Radcliffe Infirmary to take in patients suffering from the following forms of infectious diseases subject to there being the necessary accommodation available : -

- (a) Cerebro-spinal fever.
- (b) Encephalitis lethargica.
- (c) Acute anterior polio-myelitis.
- (d) Typhoid and paratyphoid.
- (e) Cases of laryngeal Diphtheria in which a surgical operation may be required.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as last year :—

Patients on books January 1st, 1934	.....	178
New applicants for treatment	.....	77
Old cases returned	.....	14
Transferred from other Centres	.....	24
		<hr/>
		293
		<hr/>

Ceased to attend during year :—

(1) Before completion of treatment	.....	23
(2) Before final tests	.....	62
(3) Completed full course	.....	32
(4) Transferred to other centres	36
		<hr/>
		153
		<hr/>

Patients on books December 31st, 1934	140
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In addition to the above 72 persons who attended the Clinic were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 3,557 against 5,914 in 1933, 4,877 in 1932, 5,256 in 1931, 6,164 in 1930 and 5,367 in 1929.

During the year ten patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of "in-patient" days being 228. The number of pathological examinations made in respect of City patients was 1,238.

I am again indebted to Mr. Abernethy for the following comments on the working of the Clinic.

**A Report on the work of the Venereal Diseases Clinic
for the year 1934,**

By D. A. ABERNETHY, M.A., M.B., B. Ch., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic, Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital, Oxford.

There has been no considerable change in the work of the Clinic during the last year ; the results of the more modern methods of treatment, to which allusion was made in the 1933 report, continue to be satisfactory and no new drugs of merit have been introduced during the year.

Although the number of new cases is not unduly large, it is satisfactory to be able to record as evidence of the increasing confidence of the public in the Clinic, that out of *235 new cases seen during the year, 112 were found not to be infected.

Working with the assistance of the Ante Natal Clinics special care has been given to the treatment of expectant mothers, and, in this way, the incidence of congenital disease has been favourably influenced and a number of children of infected parents, tested at birth and found to be healthy, have thus been saved from a long and tedious course of treatment.

The Medical Officers have continued to pay great attention to the necessity for instructing patients during their treatment, in the nature and consequences of the disease from which they are suffering, and, while laying stress on the grave nature of the condition, re-assuring them as to the result of thorough treatment with their conscientious co-operation. The response to this instruction has been, on the whole, satisfactory and the patients who have been discharged as cured not infrequently attend voluntarily for further tests before marriage or when pregnant.

The total number of attendances for the year was 5,376.

*These figures relate to all cases seen, including those from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

MEASLES.

Early in 1934, an epidemic of Measles occurred in Oxford and was more or less widespread and not confined to any particular district. Complications, especially respiratory, were numerous, and in an attempt to deal with the problem, a ward at the Isolation Hospital was opened for cases complicated by bronchitis or bronchopneumonia.

In all 21 cases were admitted, mainly children between one and five years of age. One case proved fatal, a Mongolian idiot of twenty-one years of age who died twenty-four hours after admission. The others all did well and we were fortunate in having Dr. H. T. Gillett to advise and assist us in treating the cases by vaccine therapy using a mixed pneumococcal and streptococcal vaccine, autogenous in some cases and stock in the others.

Owing to the fact that Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were not prevalent at the time, we were able to devote a separate ward to these cases but it would have been impossible to deal with the situation if the other infectious diseases had been prevalent.

The proposed new Isolation Hospital will enable us to deal with any infectious disease in cubicle wards notwithstanding the prevalence of two or three of the infectious diseases in the City at the same time. Later in the year, a Measles Serum Scheme was instituted following a meeting of the Oxford Medical Society who asked the City Council to guarantee a sum of money to cover the cost of collecting, typing and testing the serum.

The serum supply will be issued from the Pathological Department of the Radcliffe Infirmary on the authority of the Medical Officer of Health, and is to be used only as a prophylactic to confer temporary immunity for patients who are:—

- (1) under 3 years of age;
- (2) suffering from an intercurrent disease;
- (3) weakly or debilitated, or
- (4) any special reason.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in all districts of the City during the year,

VACCINATION.

No primary vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

During the year 346 vaccinations were carried out by the Public Vaccinators.

The following is the Vaccination Officers' Return for the year 1933 :—

Number of Births during the year	.....	.....	1460
Number of these births :—			
(a) which were successfully vaccinated	.....		463
(b) „ „ insusceptible to vaccination			9
(c) in respect of which the statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received	.....	.....	820
(d) which died unvaccinated	.....		38
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate	.....	.....	6
(f) which removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for		.....	124
		———	1460

Total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received in 1934—526.

Total number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection received in 1934—881.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Facilities are available at Cowley Road Institution for the cleansing of verminous persons. Clothes and rooms are disinfected by the Public Health Department.

EXAMINATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

1. Throat and Nasal swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli :—			
(a) Isolation Hospital	.....	.....	192
(b) Private Practitioners	.....	.....	247
(c) Public Health Department	.....	.....	30
			} 469
2. Swabs for Organisms	.....	.....	64
3. Diphtheria Virulence Tests	.....	.....	8
4. Other bacteriological specimens	.....	.....	8
5. Sputum examination for Tubercle Bacilli :—			
(a) Private Practitioners	.....	.....	207
(b) Dispensary	.....	.....	165
			} 372

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.**General.**

No changes were made in the Tuberculosis Scheme during the year.

Dispensary sessions are held on three days in the week, two of which are held from 5.30 to 7 in order to allow working men and women to attend without interfering with their work.

Dr. W. Stobie and the staff of the Osler Pavilion have again seen and treated a considerable number of out-patients in addition to the in-patients. This arrangement has helped considerably in reducing the length of stay in Hospital of the patients as their continuity of treatment is assured.

The close co-operation between the Dispensary Organization and the various local hospitals enables the Tuberculosis Officers of the City to obtain the appropriate specialist's advice and help in the differential diagnosis of difficult cases, and facilities are available locally for the treatment of all the complications that may occur in connection with a tuberculous infection.

Contributions by Patients.

The scheme for voluntary contributions by patients in sanatoria, which was inaugurated in October, 1931, was continued throughout the year, and the sum of £131-15-9 has been received from 37 patients.

Hospitals and Sanatoria.

The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital is the General Hospital of the district, and cases of Tuberculosis, whether Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary, are admitted in an emergency, the City paying the current cost of maintenance.

The Osler Pavilion at Headington (a branch of the Radcliffe Infirmary) is a modern Tuberculosis Hospital built, staffed, and equipped for the purpose. The City reserve twenty-six beds, and these are kept fully occupied. During the year further additional beds were taken when available.

The temporary Tuberculosis Block at the City Hospital is used for cases not requiring any special treatment.

The Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital takes in all cases of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

The Eye Hospital takes in all cases of Tuberculosis of the Eyes. Suitable cases are also sent to the various Sanatoria and Village Settlements.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

Ags Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	2	4	2	1	1	—	1
5—10	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
10—15	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
15—20	6	5	1	—	—	4	—	—
20—25	11	11	—	—	2	2	—	—
25—35	18	12	4	—	4	10	2	—
35—45	10	3	1	—	4	7	—	—
45—55	8	4	—	1	6	3	—	—
55—65	6	2	1	1	5	5	—	1
65 and upwards	4	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals	64	46	14	6	23	35	3	2

New Cases.

In addition to the cases notified in the ordinary way, the new cases include 12 “transfers” from other areas, 8 cases where information was not received until after death (Local Registrars’ Death Returns) and two Inward Transfers from the Registrar General.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

There were 63 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, a decrease of 11 on last year’s figure.

Notification Register.

An analysis shows that, of the 130 cases notified, 94 made use of the facilities provided by the City Council. Omitting those patients unable to avail themselves of the facilities of the tuberculosis scheme such as (a) notification from the death returns; (b) cases of tuberculous meningitis, etc., there are only 26 who did not avail themselves of public medical treatment. In other words 78.33 per cent. of the notified cases took advantage of the City’s Tuberculosis Scheme facilities.

Progress of Notification.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1914	101	45	146
1915	73	33	106
1916	48	24	72
1917	51	18	69
1918	56	8	64
1919	70	22	92
1920	63	22	85
1921	79	27	106
1922	64	18	82
1923	50	20	70
1924	67	22	89
1925	63	15	78
1926	70	16	86
1927	47	17	64
1928	64	23	87
*1929	124	30	154
1930	103	16	119
1931	93	24	117
1932	92	26	118
1933	93	24	117
1934	110	20	130

*City extended 1st April, 1929.

(a) Total number of cases on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1934	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary {	330 97
Total	.....	.....	427
(b) Average number of notifications during the past 10 years	.....		107.00
(c) Number notified in 1934 on Form A.	.....		108
(d) Number of notifications otherwise than by formal notification			22
(e) Of the 130 cases notified, number who attended the Dispensaries	.....		71
(f) Number of these patients (e) admitted to Sanatoria			88
(g) Total number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries (including (e))	.....		250
(h) Total attendances at the Dispensaries	.....		1441
(i) Home visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers			33
(j) „ „ „ „ Nurses	.....		860
(k) Number of sputums examined	.....		372
(l) „ „ X-ray examinations	.....		245

“Observation” cases and “Contacts” first seen in 1934.

Pulmonary	198	} 198
Non-Pulmonary	Nil	

A. “Pulmonary” cases, 198.

(a) Admitted to Hospital:

(1) Admitted direct	16	} 30
(2) Admitted after X-ray and sputum examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(3) Admitted after X-ray only	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(4) Admitted after sputum test only	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

(b) Written off:

(1) Immediately	85 (33 children)	} 129
(2) After less than 1 month	.....	.....	12 (2 children)
(3) After more than 1 month	.....	.....	32 (13 children)

(c) Subsequently notified as Tuberculosis 4

(d) Number of 1934 cases remaining on Register 63 (29 children)

* *Note.*—Of the 107 persons who were not struck off the register immediately, or who were not subsequently notified, 52 (or 48.60 per cent.) had an X-ray examination and 34 (or 31.78 per cent.) had their sputum examined. It should be remembered that this total of 107 patients included 44 children.

B. “Non-Pulmonary” cases, Nil.**Institutional Treatment.**

The following table shows the number of patients who received institutional treatment:—

Institution.			Notified Cases.				Observation Cases				Total.
			Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Osler Pavilion	.....	.....	60	40	2	3	12	10	2	7	136
City Hospital	.....	.....	17	28	2	—	1	7	—	—	55
Radcliffe Infirmary	{	Medical	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	8
		Surgical	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Papworth	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wingfield	.....	.....	2	4	2	5	—	1	—	1	15
Cold Ash	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Preston Hall	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
National Childrens Home	.....	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	.....	.....	82	78	8	10	15	18	2	8	221

In addition to the above, 3 patients—(3 females) were admitted to the London Road Hospital and 2 patients (2 males) were admitted to Cowley Road Hospital. No deaths occurred among these patients.

The number of individuals who received treatment during the year, not including the patients sent to London Road Hospital, and Cowley Road Hospital, was 189. Several patients received treatment in more than one sanatorium or were discharged and re-admitted to the same sanatorium during the year. Of the total of 221, 46 were in Institutions on January 1st, 1934.

Twenty-three of the above died in institutions (Osler Pavilion 10, City Hospital 12, and Preston Hall 1).

Shelters.

Wooden shelters, large enough to accommodate a bed of average size, are erected in the gardens of notified cases in certain circumstances. In this way the danger of infecting relatives is minimised and the patient is enabled to live under open-air regime. There were 13 shelters in use on the 31st December, 1934.

X-ray Examinations.

Patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesday of each week.

It is the practice to submit to radiological examination all new patients after first attendance at the Dispensaries, old patients at periodic intervals, and any contacts whose condition warrants further investigation.

Extra Nourishment.

Milk was granted to 49 cases during 1934. One pint per day, for one month, is granted, and the case is reviewed at the end of the period.

Public Health Act 1925. Section 62.

No action was taken during the year under this section of the act.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

SECTION VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. MARY FISHER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ASSISTANT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Births.

Registered Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
(legitimate)	580	571	1151
(illegitimate)	34	15	49
			<hr/> 1200 <hr/>

Birth Rate (per 1,000 total population) 18.39 (uncorrected).

Birth Rate for England and Wales 14.8

Of the 1578 births registered in the City, 1164 were Oxford births; to this figure is added the number of Oxford births occurring outside the City 36, making a corrected total of 1,200 and a birth rate of 13.98.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.*(a) According to Notifications.*

	Live Births	Stillbirths
Notified by Midwives	547	11
Notified by Doctors	73	7
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes	955	44
Totals	1575	62

(b) According to place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents.	Non-Residents.
Born in Radcliffe Infirmary	3	6
Born in Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.....	442	363
Born in Public Institutions	18	3
Born in Nursing Homes	81	28
Born in Private Houses	620	14
Totals	1164	414

38 of the residents and 9 of the non-residents were illegitimate.

(c) Registered Births in Wards (Oxford Births).

Ward.	Live Births Number.	Stillbirths Number.
Summertown and Wolvercote	85	3
North	49	3
West	163	6
South	167	6
East	209	9
Headington	197	3
Cowley and Iffley	294	11
Totals	1164	41

Maternal Mortality.

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth in Oxford.

	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
(a) Sepsis	2	5	7
(b) Other causes	3	4	7
Totals	5	9	14

Maternal Mortality rate for Oxford (deaths per 1,000 live births)—8.87 (uncorrected). Corrected rate—4.17.

Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales 4.60

Notes on Cases.

CASE I.

Aged 36. First pregnancy. Antenatal care at Radcliffe Maternity Home. Patient admitted and labour induced two weeks before term for toxæmia. Long labour with post-partum hæmorrhage and manual removal of placenta. Death due to B. Welchii septicaemia.

CASE 2.

Aged 28. First pregnancy. Antenatal care under own doctor. Long labour—primary uterine inertia with very large postmature child. Consultant called in. Forceps delivery, child stillborn. Adherent placenta. Manual removal followed by sudden collapse and death of patient. Confinement in Nursing Home.

CASE 3.

Aged 24. First pregnancy. Antenatal care at Radcliffe Maternity Home. Started labour at home. Doctor summoned for slow second stage. Pituitrin given. Natural delivery three hours later. Considerable perineal laceration and much haemorrhage. Retained placenta, condition of patient bad, admitted to Maternity Home. Further haemorrhage. Manual removal of placenta. Collapse of patient with death five hours after delivery.

Case 4.
Aged 36. First pregnancy. Attended City Antenatal Clinic where routine examination revealed heart disease. (Aortic regurgitation). Patient was put under care of her own doctor. Sudden death occurred later in pregnancy from cardiac condition. Pregnancy was only a contributory cause of death, which is liable to occur suddenly at any time in patients with this cardiac condition.

CASE 5.

Aged 43. Seventh pregnancy. Admitted to Radcliffe Infirmary with incomplete abortion, said to have followed a fall downstairs. Died of Septicaemia and Broncho-Pneumonia four days after admission.

Commentary.

It will be seen that in none of the first four cases was there lack of antenatal care, specialist's advice or institutional facilities. The first three cases were fully investigated and a confidential report sent to the Ministry of Health.

Midwives.

41 Midwives gave notice of practising.

22 were in private practice.

15 were attached to the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.

2 were attached to Poor Law Institutions, and 2 were nurse midwives of the Headington District Nursing Association.

69 routine visits were paid to midwives.

Notification to the Local Supervising Authority.

The midwife must as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with Rule 23 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases.

(a) Medical Help. Whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought.

176 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1934.

124 referred to help for the mother.

52 „ „ „ child.

The reasons given are :—

Mother.

Torn Perineum	51	Septic Throat	1
Pyrexia	14	Varicose Veins	2
Prolonged labour	15	Miscarriage	9
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	8	Uterine Inertia	4
Abnormal presentation	6	Retained Placenta	1
Difficult labour	2	Abortion	4
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	3	Other Causes	2
Albuminuria	1		
Asthma	1	Total	124

10 of these mothers were admitted to Hospital, two of whom died.

Child.

Feebleness	9	Septic Spots on face	1
Discharging Eyes	36	Convulsions	1
Prematurity	1	Other Causes	1
Deformity	3		
		Total	52

2 of these children were admitted to Hospital, none of whom died.

(b) Deaths of Mother and Child. One notification was received during the year in respect of a child.

(c) Stillbirths. 11 notifications were received from midwives.

(d) Laying out the dead, in all cases in which she has prepared or assisted to prepare the dead for burial. One notification was received during the year.

(e) Artificial feeding. 46 notifications of artificial feeding were sent by midwives during 1934.

(f) Liability to be a source of infection. Three notifications were received during the year.

Visits by Health Visitors.

To Expectant mothers	.....	408
To infants under 1 year	.....	4287
„ „ „ 2 years	.....	2698
„ „ „ 3 „	.....	2112
„ „ „ 4 „	.....	1461
„ „ „ 5 „	.....	602
Special visits to sick children		912
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	.....	408
„ „ „ Children	.....	12072

Maternity.

(a) INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.

This Home continues to carry on a large part of the Maternity Work for Oxford and the District. The Home has accommodation for 42 patients, of which 7 beds are for paying patients.

During 1934, 879 patients were admitted. There were 834 deliveries, 722 of which were conducted by midwives and 112 by doctors.

2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital serves the needs of those pregnant women who are unable to afford the services of a midwife for their confinement and who, having no abnormalities, have no claim on the Maternity Home free bed system.

3. Private Maternity Homes.

There are now 6 private maternity or maternity and nursing homes providing a total of 18 beds.

(b) ANTENATAL WORK.

Weekly antenatal clinics have been held at Headington, Cowley Road and St. Aldates. Co-operation on the part of the midwives has been excellent. They have brought the majority of their cases to the clinics and have remained in close touch with the Medical Officer who has thus been able to hear at first hand an account of the labour and puerperium of each patient who has attended the clinic. Since it is the object of antenatal care to bring about a normal delivery it is of interest to record the "end-results" of the patients who have attended during the year. A table of this nature is included in this report.

Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1934.

	First Attendances.	Re- attendances.	Totals.
Radcliffe Infirmary Clinic	1020	6683	7703
Headington Clinic	102	382	484
Cowley Road Hospital Clinic	210	681	891
South Oxford Clinic	59	206	265
Totals	1391	7952	9343

Analysis of Patients requiring special attention, 1934.

	Heading- ton.	St. Aldates.	Cowley Road.	Total.
Attendances :				
First Antenatal	102	59	210	371
Total Antenatal	484	265	891	1640
Postnatal	19	18	37	74
A. Advice given at Clinic for :				
1. Digestive troubles	23	6	25	54
2. Mild Toxaemia	14	8	73	95
3. Other Medical reasons	7	4	22	33
4. Gynaecological reasons	1	—	5	6
B. Malpresentations corrected	1	1	5	7

C. Special investigations :

1. X-ray chest	.....	.....	—	—	2	2
2. X-ray uterus	.....	.....	1	1	8	10
3. Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	1	1	—	2
4. Zondek-Ascheim Test	.....	.....	—	—	2	2
5. Sputum examination	.....	.....	—	—	1	1

D. Referred to private doctor :

1. Toxaemia	.....	.....	4	3	12	19
2. Urinary infection	.....	.....	4	3	5	12
3. Other Medical reasons	.....	.....	10	4	29	43
4. Obstetrical reasons	.....	.....	2	1	2	5
5. Gynaecological reasons	8	3	11	22
6. Anaesthetics	1	—	1	2

E. Referred to Radcliffe Infirmary

.....	—	1	3	4
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F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home :

1. Obstetrical reasons	—	2	4	6
2. Gynaecological reasons	—	—	1	1

G. Referred to Birth Control Clinic for Medical reasons :

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	—	—	1
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---

End Results of Antenatal Cases.

Result.	Head- ington.	St. Aldates.	Cowley Road.	Total.
Normal delivery	58	34	154	246
Forceps delivery	4	—	6	10
Stillbirths	1	3	2	6
Premature births	—	—	2	2
Miscarriage	1	—	3	4
Post-partum haemorrhage	2	—	2	4
Placenta praevia .				
Caesarian section	—	—	1	1
Stillbirth	1	—	—	1
Induction for disproportion	—	1	—	1

By "normal delivery" is meant a full-time birth without complication to mother or child. A torn perineum requiring stitches is not counted as a complication.

Commentary.

The analysis of these cases shows that a large number of patients seen at the clinics had a sufficient degree of morbidity to be referred to their private doctors. Most of these patients were quite unaware that a doctor was necessary at the time the advice was given. In addition, minor disabilities requiring advice at the clinic occurred with great frequency.

It is sometimes stated, in criticism of antenatal clinics, that harm is done by advising premature induction of labour for disproportion which does not in fact exist. In view of this it is of interest to note that of 371 antenatal cases examined during the year only one patient was induced for disproportion—with a good result both for mother and child. Also there is no evidence that harm to mother or child has resulted from lack of induction of labour in any case.

The number of attendances at the City clinics has not altered significantly as compared with 1933, but there has been a large increase in the attendances at the Antenatal Clinic of the Radcliffe Maternity Home.

(c) POSTNATAL WORK.

The number of attendances at City clinics is far from satisfactory. There is not likely to be much improvement until the building of a new clinic in East Oxford takes place, thus relieving the present overcrowded sessions at Cowley Road Hospital.

Attendances at Postnatal Clinics, 1934.

Radcliffe Infirmary Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	527
Headington Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Cowley Road Hospital Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
South Oxford Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	601

CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Regular fortnightly medical inspections have again been made by the Deputy and Assistant Medical Officers of Health. The great increase in attendances at the Centres makes it highly desirable that the inspection should be weekly—at any rate at the larger Centres—but this has not been possible (with the exception of Headington) with the available staff.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1934.

Description of Centre.	Number on Books.	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions.	Average Attendance.
Headington	352	4364	101	43.21
Cowley	242	3148	51	61.72
Magdalen Road	147	2338	51	45.84
Pembroke Street	134	1648	48	34.33
New Hinksey	106	1997	47	42.49
St. Aldate's	161	2252	51	44.16
Jericho	109	2437	47	51.85
Osney	86	1441	51	28.25
Summertown	169	2042	51	40.04
St. Clements	77	993	47	21.13
St. Francis Hall	168	1741	51	34.14
Totals	1751	24401	596	40.94

The total attendances show an increase of 2059 over the figures for 1933.

The changes that have occurred in the past year are as follows:—

1. The Magdalen Road Centre has moved to larger premises at the Church Hall of S.S. Mary and John, Cowley Road.

2. Summertown Centre has moved from the Congregational School Room to the Church Hall, George Street, Summertown.

Infant Consultation Centres.

The Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre is held on Thursday, at 2 p.m., and conducted by Dr. P. C. Mallam, Honorary Physician to the Hospital and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Clinical Assistant to the Hospital. Difficult cases requiring a specialist's advice or laboratory investigation are referred to this Centre by the Medical Officers of Welfare Centres and by private practitioners.

The Cowley Road Consultation Centre is held on Monday at 11 a.m. and conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Babies are referred to it from Welfare Centres. Its chief functions—are :—

(1) The prevention and treatment of nutritional disorders, notably anaemia.

(2) The provision of free codliver oil (or similar preparation) for babies whose parents cannot afford to purchase it at a Welfare Centre

In connection with the important work of dealing with nutritional anaemia of infancy, it should be recorded that many bottle-fed babies are given, with great benefit, an iron-containing milk food obtainable at the Welfare Centres. Such babies do not have to attend the Consultation Centre.

Attendances at Infant Consultation Centres, 1934.

Radcliffe Infirmary.				Cowley Road Hospital.			
New cases	.....	.....	204	New cases	.....	.....	123
Re-attendances	.....	.....	795	Re-attendances	.....	.....	259
Total			999	Total			382
Average attendance			19.59	Average attendance			7.96

Radcliffe Infirmary Infant Consultation Centre.

Analysis of Infants under 2 years.

Abdominal conditions and diseases	.....	.....	7	Neurological conditions and diseases	.....	.....	8
Tonsils and Adenoids	.....	.....	10	Pneumonia	.....	.....	2
Otorrhoea	.....	.....	7	Bronchitis	.....	.....	12
Cystitis	.....	.....	2	Bronchial Asthma	.....	.....	2
Pyelitis	.....	.....	1	Rickets	.....	.....	7
Enuresis	.....	.....	1	Phimosis	.....	.....	8
Nutritional conditions including Anaemia	.....	.....	28	Hare lip and cleft palate	.....	.....	2
Orthopaedic	.....	.....	3	Hernia	.....	.....	7
				Dermatological conditions	.....	.....	33
				Adenitis	.....	.....	4
				Miscellaneous	.....	.....	33

Cowley Road Infant Consultation Centre.

Analysis of Conditions Treated.

Anaemia	.....	.....	81	Gastro-intestinal disturbances	.....	.....	3
Rickets	.....	.....	3	Impetigo	.....	.....	12
Feeding difficulties	.....	.....	14	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	30

In addition 14 cases were seen, and vitamin preparations given free,

Hospital Admissions.

70

Admission to Hospital of Children under 5 years.

	Number.	Deaths.
Radcliffe Infirmary	193	29
Cowley Road Hospital	43	1
London Road Hospital	Nil	Nil
Totals	236	30

Infant Deaths.

63 infants under one year died in Oxford during 1934. Of these, 10 were non-residents, although they died in the City. One death of an infant occurring outside Oxford was transferred in, as the permanent address was in the City. The corrected number of infant deaths is therefore 54.

The Infant Mortality Rate—45.00 England and Wales—59.00

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—25.00

The causes of death at the various ages are set out in the following table :—

Cause of Death	Weeks				Total	Months				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12		
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	3	2	12	9
Prematurity	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	10
Congenital Malformations	4	1	1	—	6	3	—	—	1	10	5
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis and Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cellulitis & Circumcision	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sarcoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Gastric Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Septicaemia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accidents	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	22	5	2	1	30	7	5	8	4	54	35

Commentary. The Infant Mortality Rate is somewhat higher than it was in 1933, but the increase has occurred mainly in the categories of “ Prematurity ” and “ Congenital Malformations,” *i.e.*, causes which are almost entirely unavoidable,

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards :—

Ward.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	Stillbirths.	Stillbirths. Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
Summertown and Wolvercote	85	5	58.82	3	34.09
North	49	2	40.82	3	57.69
West	163	10	61.35	6	35.50
South	167	9	53.89	6	34.68
East	209	6	28.71	9	41.28
Headington	197	9	45.68	3	15.00
Cowley and Iffley.....	294	13	44.22	11	36.07
Totals	1164	54	46.39	41	34.02

The number of Stillbirths registered in Oxford was 63 of which 22 were transfers to other areas. One stillbirth occurred outside Oxford and was transferred in as the permanent address of the parents was in the City. The corrected number is therefore 42.

The stillbirth rate for the year per 1000 live and stillbirths was 33.81 as compared with 26.47 for 1933.

Infectious Diseases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 46 notifications were received.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	Home.	Hospital.				
46	41	5	46	Nil	Nil	Nil

40 of the cases treated at home attended the out-patient department of the Eye Hospital for treatment.

Puerperal Fever. 13 notifications were received. All the cases notified were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 33 notifications were received, 17 of which were in respect of patients who came to the City for their confinement. 30 of the cases notified were admitted to Hospital for treatment.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. No case of pemphigus neonatorum came to the knowledge of the Department during the year.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

The following 12 Nursing and Maternity Homes are registered under this Act.

"The Haven," Hill Top Road	.....	4 beds
"Evenlode," 65 Hamilton Road	.....	3 „
9 Stapleton Road	.....	2 „
7 Davenant Road (3 Maternity)	.....	4 „
123 Bullington Road (Maternity)	.....	3 „
73 James Street ( „ )	.....	2 „
83 East Avenue ( „ )	.....	3 „
"Leavesden," Ambleside Drive (Maternity beds as required)		5 „
North Oxford Nursing Home, 181 Banbury Road (2 Maternity)		7 „
"Boden," 299 Woodstock Road	.....	4 „
"St. Patrick's," 5 Norham Gardens	.....	5 „
296 Banbury Road	.....	2 „

The following Hospitals and Nursing Homes are exempted under Section 6 of the Act.

Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital.

The Oxford Eye Hospital.

The Acland Home (Accommodation for 34 patients including 3 Maternity).

"St. Gabriel's" Nursing Home, Hill Top Road (in conjunction with the Warneford).

St. Basil's Home, Iffley Road.

St. John's Home, St. Mary's Road.

Nazareth House, Cowley Road.

There were no applications for registration during the year.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk was given to 118 mothers and children during 1934. One pint each day is given and each case is reviewed at the end of every month. An application form giving full details of income and family must be received in all cases when milk is applied for.

Dried Milk was given in 20 special cases.

Children Act, 1908 (Part I).

The eight Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under this Act.

At the end of 1934, 29 foster parents and 33 children were on the register.

A report on the cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

Postgraduate Lectures for Midwives and Nurses.

Two postgraduate days were held at the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, in April and November, and were well attended by the Midwives and Nurses of Oxford and district.

The lectures were as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) April | Syphilis |
| | Breech Presentations. |
| | General Lecture with Slides |
| (b) November | Good Midwifery. |
| | Breast Feeding. |
| | The Abnormal Baby. |
-

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER (MR. J. F. ALLIN, L.D.S.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment, 1934.

Dental treatment was given for expectant and nursing mothers, and children of pre-school age, each Saturday morning at the School Clinic, 60 St. Aldates Street.

From the month of June onwards, treatment was also made available at Bury Knowle Dental Clinic, Headington. This additional clinic was made possible by the appointment of Mr. Owen Jacob, L.D.S. as second assistant Dental Surgeon.

Attendances at the Clinic showed an increase over the previous year, but as was reported on other occasions, many mothers recommended for treatment failed to keep their appointments.

Patients were referred for examination by the Medical Officers and Nurses, and from the Radcliffe Infirmary Antenatal Clinic.

Infants under five years of age attending the public elementary schools were inspected, and treated when necessary under the School Dental Scheme.

The Welfare Centres were visited when possible during the school holidays, and children found in need of treatment were advised to attend the dental clinics.

Patients treated ;—Mothers 97 ; Infants 179 :—Total 276.

Attendances for treatment :—Mothers 275 ; Infants 184 :—Total 459

Fillings :—Temporary teeth 89 ; Permanent teeth 49 ;—Total 138.

Extractions :—Temporary teeth 217 ; Permanent teeth 265.

Total 482.

Other Operations :—98. Scalings 7. Artificial Dentures 38.

Local or general anaesthetics were employed for extractions.

VETERINARY OFFICER'S 4th ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. MAYOR, CHAIRMEN, AND MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED
IN THE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOLLOWING
DUTIES FOR WHICH I AM RESPONSIBLE :—

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report, for the period January 5th, 1934, to January 5th, 1935, of work done under the following Committees :—

(1) Refuse Disposal.

One hundred and five visits were made to Isis Street Stables, for the purpose of inspecting the stud, and Medical and Surgical treatment.

Nine attendances at Committee Meetings have been made, and monthly reports presented.

(2) Sewage Disposal.

Twenty-eight journeys have been made to the Sewage Farm at Littlemore for examinations, treatment, etc., of farm animals, and monthly reports submitted to the Chairman.

(3) Public Health.

I have been consulted by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector in several cases where a Veterinary opinion was necessary from a public health point of view.

(4) Contagious Diseases of Animals Act. (City Police).

(a) TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

There have been fourteen cases of tuberculosis in milking cows reported under the Tuberculosis Order (1925). Visits to farms, inspection of animals, and post mortems held. Valuations and Compensation arranged as laid down by the Act.

Dairy Farmers in the City are beginning to realise the importance of eliminating suspected cases of tuberculosis from their milking herds, as one infected cow can contaminate the whole of the daily milk supply, and in view of the frequent sampling of milk now taking place, a very serious risk is incurred of a bulk sample being returned as tubercular, which brings the owner within the jurisdiction of the Milk and Dairies Order, etc.

(b) SWINE FEVER.

There were thirty-eight cases of suspected Swine Fever reported during the period. One investigation resulted in a serious outbreak of swine fever being confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, which resulted in a considerable loss to the owner.

The conditions under which pigs are kept and feeding methods generally, are definitely improving in the City, although there are some premises which require better drainage and reconstruction.

(5) **Markets and Fairs.**

Forty-six attendances and inspections of stock for sale at the Cattle Market were made; the market was closed for the sale of stores etc. for six weeks owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. Cases of emaciated animals being exposed for sale are not now so frequent at this market, and are dealt with severely when detected.

A Law which would prohibit calves being sent for sale at markets, until they were fourteen days old, would be a step in the right direction and would prevent very small and weak calves being injured in transit, or by larger, and stronger animals in pens which now sometimes occurs.

(6) **Milk and Dairies Orders, etc.**

Inspections of milking herds in the City have been regularly carried out and many improvements are evident in the housing and milking methods. It is regretted that only two registered herds are producing milk from tuberculin tested animals. The Report on Cattle Diseases should be approved and adopted (with amendments) during the ensuing year, and it is hoped it may become law, which will, with the additional powers it provides,

put the extermination of tuberculosis in cattle on a definite basis, and will eventually result in milk being supplied to the public, which it will be unnecessary to pasteurise, or artificially alter, before it is received for consumption, thus the ideal being achieved of conveying *clean natural milk*, with all its beneficial qualities, to the public as it was originally intended to be used.

(7) Sheriff of Oxford.

Several visits have been made to Port Meadow for the purpose of examining animals suffering from accidents, neglect, etc.

If a system of identifying all animals by branding, or marking in some way, before they are turned on to the Meadow and a register kept so that *owners* could be more readily traced, it would be of considerable assistance in preventing cases of neglect and cruelty. It appears to me necessary to have a Ranger in charge, who could be held responsible for reporting cases requiring attention, and who could produce the register of all animals with their identification marks without delay.

(8) Education.

Animals used on recreation grounds have been examined and treated when necessary.

(9) Public Assistance.

Many attendances have been made to institutions under this Committee, and advice and treatment has been carried out for the benefit of animals, owned by the Corporation at their premises.

(Signed) F. J. TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S.

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